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THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
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Contains the Week's News
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Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$13.
per annum.

No. 16,844

號十月五年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,
General Managers.

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EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



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OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS

TELEPHONE 482.
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

NESTOR SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing
floors, &c., is most useful for the destruction of flies.
Per Pint Tin 50 cents
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50

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Established 1883

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1" to 16"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 44, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 448.
Shipyards, Shum-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—
AGENTS:
—Messrs. J. & S. WILSON—
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGAR, MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day max. Telegraph add.: "Peachester"
P.O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE

IT WHILE AT HOME.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

GERMAN WAVES OF ASSAULT
MOWED DOWN.

LONDON, May 9.

A French communiqué states:
The struggle was keen during the
night at Chemin-des-Dames where
the enemy attempted at various
points to turn us out of the positions
we recently captured. The attacks,
which were made by huge forces,
were preceded by violent bombard-
ments, were everywhere repulsed.
In the district of Cerny-de-Lat-
Lovelie, and on the Montmartre de
Sartois, the Germans twice suf-
fered sanguinary reverses.

A powerful effort was made fur-
ther east against the California
plateau. German waves of assault
were mowed down by our barrage
and machine-gun fire. The enemy
renewed his attacks several times
despite considerable losses in the hope
of ousting us from this important
position. The enemy momentarily
gained a footing on the north-east
salient of the plateau, but a bayonet
charge hurled him back in disorder.

The number of German bodies tes-
ties to the absolutely purposeless enemy
sacrifices. Our positions are entirely
maintained and we took some prisoners.
We in turn, attacked yesterday even-
ing and brilliantly carried the German
first line trenches on a front of about
1,200 metres to the northeast of
Chevreux, taking 160 prisoners.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 9.

The German official report (by
wireless) states:
The Bayarian and Frankish regi-
ments which stormed Fresnoy, held
the village against counter-attacks
and took another hundred prisoners.
We repulsed British advances at
Roeux and Bullecourt and repulsed
the French after a fierce hand-to-
hand struggle between Winterberg
and Corbeny, on the Berry-au-Bac
road.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AND THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, May 9.

The Press Bureau announces that
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has
written to the Minister of Munitions
stating that the Army, during the
recent operations, appreciated the
efforts of the workers to supply guns,
rifles, ammunition, air-craft, and
tanks. He states that he knows
that he can rely on the workers to
maintain their efforts to ensure that
the Army shall lack nothing in the
future fighting. The reduction in
the number of premature explosions,
said Sir Douglas Haig, proves that
the manufacture, filling and inspec-
tion had reached a high standard.

GERMANS USING A NEW GAS.

NEW GUNS CARRYING 18
MILES.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Beach Thomas (a Press cor-
respondent) telegraphing from Head-
quarters in France, states that the
Germans are using a new gas and are
increasing their number of long
range guns, which carry eighteen
miles.

MISSING AMERICAN BOAT PICKED UP.

LONDON, May 8.

The missing "Green" from the tor-
pedoed American steamer, Rocking-
ham, mentioned on May 6, has been
picked up by an outward bound
steamer. The occupants had been
without food for days and were in a
famishing condition.

RUMOURED 'CRISIS' IN GERMANY.

A CHANGE IN THE CHANCELLOR-
SHIP PROBABLE.

THE PEACE VIEWS OF DR.
HOLLWEG'S PROBABLE
SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, May 9.

A flood of rumours has suddenly
risen in Switzerland pointing to
another German Chancellor crisis.
It is even reported that Count
Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will
succeed Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is noteworthy that Count
Hertling, who recently returned
from a visit to Vienna, writing in a
Bavarian newspaper, asserts that
Germany does not need an in-
vincibility, but the Peace terms must
include the return of the German
Colonies and the seized ships, and
permission for German trade to con-
tinue as before the war in all overseas
countries.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 8.

A telegram from Petrograd says
that everything is now most orderly.
The situation arising out of the
Government's Note to the Allies
appears to have been cleared up.
The Government's firmness has
strengthened its influence in the
country, while the Workmen's and
Soldiers' Delegates have shown a
reasonableness unexpected by the
pacifists. The power of the Dele-
gates is shown by the strict obedi-
ence of the people to the orders not
to hold demonstrations.

RUSSIAN GUARDS LEAVE FOR THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, May 8.

A battalion of Guards, which took
a prominent part in the Russian
Revolution, has departed for the
front. There were enthusiastic
scenes.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RUMANIA.

JASSY, May 8.

The Russian troops, in a demon-
stration on May Day, cheered the
speakers who urged the prosecution
of the war to victory.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—Our artillery,
to the north east of Berezany, caused
explosions in the enemies batteries.
We advanced to the north west of
Senna towards Jenawer.

LONDON, May 9.

A German official report states:—
We repulsed the Russians northward
of Killibaba and southward of the
Villegatna road.

THE MACEDONIA FRONT.

BITTER FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 9.

A German official report states:
The enemy attacked at numerous
points between Lake Prespa and
Lake Dorian. Repeated assaults
heavily broke down. The bitterest
fighting (is proceeding?) in the Cerna
salient.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST
THE DYNASTY.

SALONIKA, May 8.

A demonstration, consisting of
40,000 people and presided over by
the Mayor, demanded the depose-
ment of King Constantine and the
Dynasty.

(Continued on Page 5.)



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
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PROPRIETORS

"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Telegraphic Address

MILKING HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including:— 1 large Carpet, size 16' x 14' original cost £45 good condition.

A number of lots of provisions and 20 doz. shovels.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

170 DRUMS WHITE PAINT And 170 KEGS RED LEAD.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 15th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:— Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising: Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c.

Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

Each Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, &c., &c.

1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c.

Also:— Tennis Poles and Netting, &c., &c. One Yacht Typewriter, Carpets (New and second hand), 1 American Ice Chest and One Iron Bed.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

THE CHINA MAIL

Can be obtained at the following places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

Wo Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).

Man Cheong (Arden Street).

NEURALGIC PAINS.

Shooting pains in the head with giddiness, noises in the ears, and tenderness of the scalp, pains in the neck and shoulders or extending down the arms to the hands, these are the most common symptoms of neuralgia.

There are a number of causes of neuralgia. It is most common in families whose members have nervous dispositions, and it is very often a result of anamia, or lack of blood.

Hot applications give temporary relief in neuralgia and should be used. They cannot cure the trouble, because the pain is the cry that the under-nourished nerve is making and it will not be quieted until the nerve is fed. The only way to reach the nerves with nourishment is through the blood. That is why thin blood so frequently leads to neuralgia. When the blood becomes thin the nerves lack nourishment. Build up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and so supply to it the elements that the nerves need; then then begin to correct the neuralgia. Dr. Williams' pink pills are sold by most druggists, also by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, who send 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, post free.

THE FREE BOOK on the Nerves will instruct you; send a post card to above address for a copy.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 11th May, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S TABLOIDS

(various assortment). Keple's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Bino Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also:— A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JERMAN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot. The property consists of:— The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbott," 104' The Peak, situate near Mount Cough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1895.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$55.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHO SALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, Jams, Marmalades and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery.

Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Olives' Stores, &c., &c.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from £10 upwards. Obligations of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS (ESTABLISHED 1814).

25, ARNOLD LANE, LONDON, E.C. Cable Address: "ARNOLD LONDON."

TANG YUK DENISE, successor to the late SIEN TING, 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS: VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Mr. John Liddle's Malcolm (Mr. Rowe) 2

Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 3

Time, 1 min. 45 2-5secs.

THE RUBICON PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. R. MacGregor's The Kangani (Mr. Sleep) 2

Mr. Ezra's Haywood (Mr. J. I. Ezra) 3

Time, 2 min. 41 3-5secs.

THE PART-MUTUEL STAKES.—One mile and a half.

Mr. B. MacGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Fay's Nirvana (Mr. Heard) 2

Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish) 3

Time, 3 min. 43 2-5secs.

THE RACING STAKES.—One mile.

Mr. Shanghai's Grey Goose (Mr. Moller) 1

Mr. Sturt's Morningstar (Mr. Watts) 2

Mr. Russell's Golden Horn (Mr. McBurn) 3

Time, 2 min. 41 1-5secs.

THE YAMATSEI CUP.—One mile and three quarters.

Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart) 1

Messrs. Sky & Hickling's Mechanism (Mr. Lanning) 2

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's Lucky Star (Mr. Hill) 3

Time, 3 min. 48 2-5secs.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Lights Out (late Cambridge) (Mr. Johnston) 1

Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra) 2

Messrs. Toeg & Speciman's Sir Hammerock (Mr. Heard) 3

Time, 2 min. 37 3-5secs.

THE PAPER HUNTER'S HANDICAP.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Seth's Father Christmas (Mr. Heard) 1

Mr. Gillingham's Standard Dablia (Mr. Springfield) 2

Mr. Dick Turpin's Victor (Mr. McBurn) 3

Time, 2 min. 39 3-5secs.

THE MAXINE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish) 1

Mr. Elmetus' Silverhand (Mr. Burkill) 2

Mr. Leander's Blighy (Mr. Moller) 3

SCOTTISH LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 21.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH ABERDEEN.—Sir John Fleming is the adopted Liberal candidate for South Aberdeen, in succession to Mr. Eslemon, who has intimated his resignation.

Two names were submitted to the Liberal Association, Sir John Fleming and Sir James Murray; and on a vote the former received 63 votes to 27.

Sir John Fleming is a native of Dundee, where he was born in 1847. He has for long taken an active part in local affairs in Aberdeen, as a member of the Town Council, the Harbour Trust, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was Lord Provost of the City from 1898 to 1902; is Vice-Chairman of Aberdeen Territorial Association; is an LL.D. of Aberdeen University; received his Knighthood in 1905; and is a timber merchant, with businesses in Aberdeen, Dundee, and Perth.

Sir James Murray, who represented East Aberdeenshire in the Liberal interest between 1906 and 1910, refused to accept the decision of the Liberal Association, and declared his intention of going to the poll. An appeal was made to him by his "recognised leader," Mr. Lloyd George, and after a short delay Sir James withdrew from the contest.

Mr. Petrick Lawrence, the Peaseby-Negotiation candidate, is having a stormy time of it at his meetings. The Aberdonians object to a stranger disturbing the harmony of the constituency; the more especially because he is supported by gentlemen like Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Trevelyan, who, if they met their own electors, would certainly not be sent back to Parliament.

THE SCOTTISH DIETARY.—In these days of our dietary is linked up with one of the biggest questions that ever vexed humanity. It is even declared that it will have the most important share in winning or losing the war. What then is our position in Scotland, what was our dietary in the past, and what is it at the present? The charge is made against us, and with a good deal of truth, that we are too restrictive in our taste for fish, and a remarkable list can be drawn up of the edible fishes which, though they abound on our coasts and are esteemed delicacies elsewhere, are excluded from our tables. This fastidiousness, however, is a comparatively modern feature in Scotland. In a popular 17th century poem, "The Blythe some Braid," the menu of the marriage feast includes skate, crabs, flounders, whelks, radishes, cabbage-stalks, and dulse, a list which suggests something quite the reverse of fastidiousness. Until well on in the 18th century, the food resources of the country were practically confined to game—which only the upper classes ate—lean meat, poultry, fish, oats, barley, onions, kale, and cabbage. Turnips were a desert even in Burns' day, and within the memory of people still living a leaf of white bread was the usual prize as wappenschaw in the North-East. The dietary of old Scotland thus oscillated between the extreme simplicity of porridge, sowens, or boiled mutton, and the "strangeness" of luggie (which, however, had been an English dish in Cromwell's day) and of singed sheep's head, the dish which "intrigued" Christopher North, "scanned" poor Mr. Owen when he was the guest of Baile Nicol Jarvie, and reminded the patriotic Smollett of the stories he had read of negroes' heads sold publicly in the markets on the Congo. The most serious defect of the Scottish dietary as a whole at the present time is its poor variety of vegetables and herbs, perpetuating unnecessarily a former scarcity. The particular defects are in the working-class dietary, in which the disappearance of simple and sustaining foods like haggis, porridge, and oatcakes has not been sufficiently made up for by the almost complete reliance upon bread, chops and steaks, ham-and-eggs, and over-infused tea. The prejudices against certain species of wholesome and plentiful food is bad enough. But worse still is the failure to make proper use of rice, barley, macaroni, and so forth, and to vary the wasteful ham-and-eggs with tasty dishes made up from the remains of yesterday's dinner. Worst of all, in certain parts, is the close connection with Scotland's industrial districts; the top of the

effect given to Burns' rhetorical assertion:—

"Auld Scotland wants nae skink-ing ware."

An assertion which, if "skinking ware" is held to include what the French peasant lovingly terms "une bonne soupe," is ludicrously far from the truth.

In the days of the later Scottish Stuart Kings, it is pointed out by Dr. W. B. Blackie, of Edinburgh, that by statute our ancestors had three meatless days in the week. The consumption of flesh was prohibited every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday throughout the year. In addition, during the period of Lent (which was not the ecclesiastical Lent, but a civil institution after the Reformation, and comprised the months of March and April) the use of flesh meat was entirely prohibited; this, no doubt, with the intention of making a close time during the breeding season. The late Professor Masson once told me, says Dr. Blackie, "that during the historical visit of Ben Jonson to Drummond to Hawthornden, in the early months of 1610, the Scottish poet, anxious to show the utmost hospitality to his English friend, who was unaccustomed to such restrictions, obtained a license from the Sheriff to use meat during the English poet's visit."

THE KALE IN SCOTTISH LITERATURE.—In these days of "back to the land," at least to the extent of an allotment, the attention of our amateur gardeners is loudly called to the manifold excellencies of the sturdy, hardy Scottish kale—or cole-wort, as it is known in England. It is questionable whether the intimate association of kale with Scotland is fully realised even by those to whom it is a household word. If the look to the national emblem of Wales, then surely kale ought to take the place hitherto held in Scotland by the thistle. A close inspection of Scottish literature provides some surprises. A few ballads, poetry, and prose, innumerable references are found to kale.

When our ancient forefathers agreed to the lull, For a bit o' guid grund to be a kale-yard.

It was to the house they paid their regard, Oh, the kale-brose o' Auld Scotland.

And again, There's could kale in Aberdeen An' castocks in Strathgie.

Where ilka lad mair has his lass, But I mair have my cooie!

Those curious in the Sherlock-Holmesian art of deduction may draw several conclusions from this stanza. It may be deduced, for example, that the cooie lover—an Aberdonian—being short of kale, had made a surreptitious descent upon the gardens of the anonymous Strathgie, and had left them with nothing but the "castocks"—otherwise kalestocks, or as they are called in other districts, "kale-runs." Further, it is safe to assume that an orgie of kale-brose had followed, at which it had been found impossible to clean up all the "provid" (as Dugald Dalgetty, himself an Aberdonian, would have called it). Hence the allusion to "could kale."

Burns, too, not infrequently alludes to kale. In various ways he shows how widely spread is its use. "Holy Willie's" comprehensive curse of Gavin Hamilton embraces his basket and his store, kale and potatoes. In "John Barleycorn" we find:—

"Or, mingled in the boiling flood, We kaler an' beef."

And in some districts our national broth is referred to simply as "kale"; the "kale-pot" being synonymous with the "broth-pot."

In Scottish prose there is constant reference to kale. Is there not, or was there not an eminent band known as the "kailyard school"? The philologist who invented the subterfuge spelled the word "kail," but, after all, the spelling is immaterial. Sir Walter Scott, of course, speaks of kale. That sagacious horticulturalist, Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, unquitted of Dreepdilly, told Frank Osboldistone that in "his native parish of Dreepdilly they forced the early langkale."

And Baile Nicol Jarvie expresses his appreciation of kale made with a tip o' head. That bold yeoman Dandie Dinmont, also, made no secret of his reliance of the national dish. And Cuddie Headrigg had no two opinions about kale. Hear his lamentations when the maternal whiggery led to their joint eviction from the Burony of Tillistudlem:—

"An' now," he cries, "ye have brocht the laddy, herel, on our hands. Could I hae but gotten some decent ches on, I wad hae spangled out o' bed, and tauld her I wad ride where she liked, night or day; wad she but leave us the free house, an' the yaird that grew the best early kail in the hail country."

Gentle King Jamie, too, relied on occasion a "pat o' kale," as much as he did a dish of cockle-soup. Other writers, as well as Sir Walter, refer to kale either as "kail," or indirectly as "broth." So that the third night is one of storm. The wind moans and whistles, and across the sky the clouds scud

INTIMATIONS

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[1981]

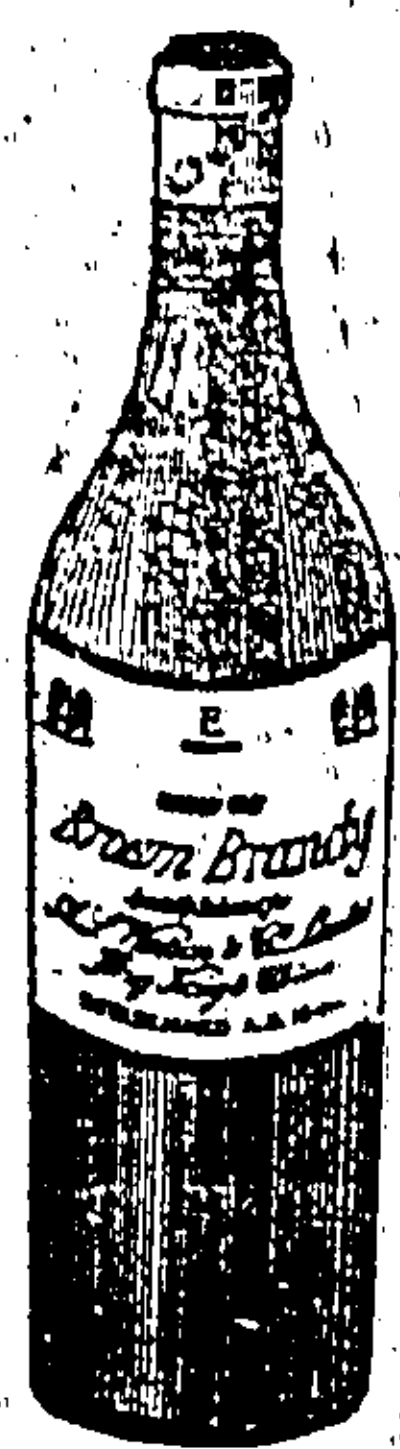
the least because of its essential Scottish trait of hardness, all patriotic allotment holders are in honour bound to sow kale largely.

LOCH KATHINE IN MARCH. We see it on a day in March, when the air is clear and sparkling, and a draught of it tastes like iced champagne. The lake is of a deep, velvety blue under the pale sunshine.

Ben Grinn, on the opposite side of the loch, is bleak and brown and bare: upon its heights few long stretches of snow. Macle Mor's sides are scarred with the streams that foam downwards to the loch. And always the eye, turning from mountain and moor, is caught by the sparkling water, so still, so smooth, so sparkling, so richly blue.

Three kinds of night are ours upon Loch Kathine. On the first the moon is full, filling the loch with light, picking out each bluff with its beaks, and casting the shadows into deeper shadows. The pines stand against the skyline in silhouette; the mountain tops are sharply defined, as if cut with seasons. The stars gaze on their twinkling counterparts in the watery mirror below. There is no wind; the streams are icebound; the icicles hang from the cliffs like long swords. As we pass along the path, every now and then the silence is broken by the muffled thunder of the water as it tumbles into the cavern that leads away to the great industrial City of the West.

Another night it is so dark that we might easily plunge into the lurking waters below. To step from the hospitable hall, lit with fire and candle, is to pass in a moment from gaiety to gloom, from warmth and talk and music to a chill air and an oppressive silence. Suddenly through the hush comes a sound of life from the



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To-day's Advertisements

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be "CLOSED" from MONDAY, 14th May to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive. The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 18th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers,
Hongkong, May 10, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Auction of Tablets, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 12.—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Paint, Red Lead, Provisions, Household Furniture, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
MONDAY, May 14.—
8.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.
TUESDAY, May 15.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Tennis Gear, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, May 16.—
Entries close for next Gymkhana.
FRIDAY, May 18.—
11 a.m.—China Borneo Co's. Meeting.
MONDAY, May 21.—
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.
SATURDAY, May 26.—
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "CHINA MAIL" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6 and 8 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Advertisements: "Main" Hongkong, Code: A.B.O. 5th Edition.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.
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ing indeed, and must make a lasting impression. What is the political and strategic position of Turkey, with the Russians in Armenia, and on the Persian frontier, with Baghdad lost? Her armies are deeply committed in Europe, tied to the uncompromising leadership of Germany, fighting battles not her own. Where, from her bankrupt and exhausted lands, will come the fresh effort needed to stem the floods from East and South?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The China Mail Steamship Company's s.s. *China* arrived at San Francisco on Monday, May 7th.

We are requested by the Right Reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni to state that the dispensation from absence granted by him some months ago under special circumstances has now been cancelled.

The race for the Championship at Shanghai has been won, for a fourth time, by Mr. Henry Morris's Castlefield. This year won the championship at the Spring Meeting in 1913, the Autumn Meeting of 1914 and the Autumn Meeting of 1915. At the Autumn Meeting in 1913 and again in 1915 Castlefield was second. The time yesterday (2m. 34.35secs.) has only been beaten twice in the past 4 years, namely by Geniput at the Spring Meeting of 1909 (2m. 33.15secs.) and by Moriaki at the Spring Meeting of 1908 (2m. 34secs.).

On the occasion of the departure of Sgt. (I.G.) Beattwell H.K.S.B. R.G.A. for active service a Farewell Concert was given in Ginn Club Barracks at which a large number of his friends combined to give him a hearty send off. Amongst those who contributed to the success of a most enjoyable evening were Mr. Gr. Kasmussen (at the Piano) P.O. Bennett R.N., Mr. Gr. Bradley R.G.A., C.Q.M.S., Holes, Sgt. (I.G.) Bunt, Rivers and Harris H.K.S.B. R.G.A., Mr. Graham and others. During the evening Sgt. (I.G.) Beattwell was the recipient of a presentation from his comrades of the H.K.S.B. European Staff. The Staff of the H.K.S.B. desire to express their thanks to the Committee of the Services Entertainment Fund for the grant towards the cost of refreshments etc.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary) left on the Empress liner on short holiday to Japan to-day. By the same steamer Mr. E. W. Looker left for Vancouver.

Scottish papers announce the death of William Ewing, late chief engineer of s.s. Kirklee. Also at a Nursing Home, Edinburgh, Charles Anderson, engineer, B.I.S.N.C., age 58.

The northern papers record the death of Mr. P. S. Thomson, of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, which took place at Tsingtao on the 1st inst. from an attack of pneumonia. He was about forty years of age and came to Tientsin in 1909. He was Hon. Treasurer of the British Municipal Council, President of the Tientsin Club, keen sportsman and has rendered valuable services in connection with various war charities. He was on a visit to Tsingtao on Government work at the time of his death. He married a daughter of Sir Walter Hillier, and is survived by his wife and small daughter for whom much sympathy is felt. Tientsin has lost a good man.

THE LATE MR. R. A. STOKES.

A TRIBUTE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, addressing the solicitors in the Summary Court this morning, said: "I have read in the newspaper this morning with very great regret of the death in action of Mr. Stokes, a member of the legal profession in this Colony and attached to the firm of Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston. Mr. Stokes, a young man who had a very promising career before him in Hongkong, has now paid the supreme sacrifice in the cause of his country. I am quite sure that I am expressing the feelings of every one of the profession in extending our profound sympathy to his relatives and also in expressing our pride in the honour which his gallantry has shed on the legal community here."

Mr. F. X. D'Almeida in reply to His Lordship, said: "On behalf of the members of the Profession in the Colony to which I have the honour to belong I reiterate the words of sympathy which have just fallen from Your Lordship's lips."

MARINE COURT.

A CHIEF ENGINEER'S ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT OBJECTED TO.

In the Marine Court this morning, a special Court of Enquiry convened under the instructions of H. E. The Governor to enquire into the conduct of W. J. Stokes, the Chief Engineer—the s.s. *Phaenops*. The Court consisted of Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Lieut.-Commander F. E. Nuttall R.N. of H.M.S. *Tamar*, Commander P. H. Rolfe, Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Dr. Mac Murray, Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. A. N. Bell-Smith, the master of the s.s. *Honam*.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkins—appeared on behalf of the defendant—Mr. H. E. Sharpe, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Skelton, appeared for the plaintiff.

Commander Beckwith said that a letter from Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston had been received by H. E. The Governor, requesting that a Special Court of Enquiry be convened to enquire into the conduct of W. J. Stokes, Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Phaenops*, and consequent upon that application, the Court of Enquiry had been convened by H. E. The Governor's instructions.

Mr. Pollock said that with His Worship's permission, he wished to make some preliminary objections. His Worship would find that if he referred to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, it was stated that when it is intended to make an investigation of the nature for which the present Court was sitting, the magistrate shall cause a preliminary notice of the investigation to be served upon the accused. No such notice had been served. Mr. Pollock read the section from the Ordinance.

The President (Commander Beckwith) pointed out that it was notified in the *Government Gazette*, dated March 30th, 1917, that the particular table from which Mr. Pollock quoted had been repealed, and a new table substituted.

Mr. Pollock said that he was entitled to know what the actual charge was. There should be some definite charge, not a long, rambling statement made by the master of the ship, covering a period of four or five months. He contended that he had the right to have a preparatory charge formulated. Another point he would like to question was that the document before them, which merely stated that an enquiry was to be made into the conduct of his client, was not received until 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Also, he felt it his duty to add that he thought a stipendiary magistrate, other than His Worship, should be appointed to sit in the Court. He made that statement with all due respect to His Worship, but His Worship had already heard an *ex parte* statement made by the master of the ship.

The President said that, being the Marine Magistrate, he thought that he was entitled to hear the case.

Mr. Sharpe, K.C., said, with reference to the objection taken to the form of the document instructing the enquiry to be made, that he did not think anything else could have been done. The Governor had ordered that the Court should enquire into the conduct of the accused, and that was all that the Section of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance required. With regard to the other objection as to His Worship being entitled to sit on the Court of Enquiry, he did not think there could be any discussion on the matter. He thought His Worship was quite entitled to try the case.

Mr. Pollock continued to argue that he had the right to have a definite charge formulated, and quoted from various authorities in support of his contention. He said that a Criminal Court would laugh at such a document as that before them.

After further discussion on this point, Commander Beckwith said that it was a fact that he had already heard an *ex parte* statement from Captain De la Sala, the master of the *Phaenops*. In view of that he would prefer that another magistrate sit on the enquiry. For that purpose he would, therefore, adjourn the Court sine die.

A wedding ring maker, applying at West Ham Tribunal for exemption, said that his firm was now doing an enormous trade. In answer to a question, he said he considered the making of wedding rings, work of national importance, and was ordered to enrol under the National Service scheme.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR a summation you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Melbourne this morning in answer to the charge of unlawfully having in his possession, with a view to sale, 145 Shan Pui lottery tickets.

The defendant pleaded not guilty and explained that he had merely brought the lottery tickets from Macao for several friends.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

CONTRADICTORY DEFENDANTS.

Two unemployed coolies, charged with stealing a piece of ballast iron, valued at five dollars, from a Yaumati launch whilst the boat was moored at the Yaumati Ferry Pier, were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge and each accused the other of having employed him to carry the stolen iron away from the Ferry Pier.

His Worship sentenced each defendant to seven days' hard labour.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.

A coolie, employed by a firm of iron workers at No. 20 Mercer street, yesterday secured possession of one of the firm's order books and took it to the cashier of the firm, from whom he obtained fifteen dollars, on the explanation that he was collecting the money for ten other coolies, to whom the money was payable. It was later discovered, however, that the coolie had not been authorized to collect the fifteen dollars for his fellow workers and had converted the money to his own use.

The dishonest coolie was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE NAVAL YARD.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a coolie pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing four ounces of copper tacks and two pieces of canvas from the Naval Yard and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

AN ASSAULT AT WEST POINT.

The case in which a tea house attendant was charged with assaulting a rattle worker in the Hop Hing barber shop at No. 385 Queen's Road West was resumed before Mr. Wood this afternoon.

It was alleged that on the night of April 28th, whilst the complainant was walking in Queen's Road West, he was chased by several men armed with knives and iron bars. The complainant took refuge in the Hop Hing barber shop but his pursuers followed him into the shop, assaulted him and ran away. A Chinese constable arrested the defendant, whom the complainant charged with being one of his assailants. As the complainant had received a dagger wound in the abdomen, he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Davidson, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After evidence was heard, the charge was amended to one of common assault, and the case adjourned for further hearing.

MAKING THE DAMAGE GOOD.

A Chinese shopkeeper, whilst watching a juggler outside the Yaumati Police Station yesterday, felt his pocket being picked and then discovered that his jacket had been cut. He immediately seized the only man standing near him and upon being arrested the man whispered to his captor, "Release me and I'll make the damage good." The shopkeeper, however, was not to be bribed and delivered his prisoner into the custody of a constable.

When brought before Mr. Melbourne yesterday and charged with attempted larceny from the person of the complainant, the pickpocket pleaded not guilty.

After evidence was heard, however, His Worship sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks.

FISH OR OPIUM?

A Chinese shopkeeper was charged with the unlawful possession of eight pounds of raw opium.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty, was represented by Mr. Grit.

A Chinese Revenue Officer deposed that he stopped a coolie when he was entering the gate of the Kung Hong Wharf with two large jars, which he was carrying on a pole. He soon had him stopped the coolie and the defendant came up and informed witness that the jars contained ink, and exhibited an export permit for same. Upon opening the jars, however, witness discovered that they contained raw opium.

The defendant stated in Court that he was entirely unaware that the jars contained opium.

After hearing further evidence, His Worship discharged the defendant.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

SECRET SESSION OF THE LOWER HOUSE.

[FROM THE "WAI TSI YAT PO."]

PEKING, May 9.

The session of the Lower House yesterday was changed into a secret session for the purpose of discussing the Bill for the declaration of war. All the Cabinet Ministers attended. The Premier explained why war was necessary, and the House finally decided to refer the Bill to a Committee of the whole House for consideration to-morrow (the 10th inst.).

Measures relating to national defence will be carried out after the declaration of war has been decided. Owing to the difficulty in arranging terms and fear of opposition against joining the Allies unconditionally the Government has decided on a policy of declaring war without joining the Allies, so that the promise to follow America shall be kept.

There are divergent views among the political parties in regard to the re-organization of the Cabinet and the question will not be discussed until the question of declaring war has been decided.

A telegram has reached Peking from the ex-Minister to Berlin, reporting that he and his suite have arrived at Copenhagen. The Chinese students in Germany, though not permitted to leave, are well.

THE BARGAINING WITH THE ENTENTE.

What seems to be an authoritative account of the bargaining of the Chinese Government with the Entente Powers with regard to China's entry into the war, is given in the April number of the *Far Eastern Review* as follows:

On March 14, the day when the German Minister and his staff were handed their passports, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Tingfang, invited the seven Allied Ministers to the Waichiao when, after some discussion, he presented them with the following document of China's wishes:

(1) With respect to the respective shares of the Entente Powers of the indemnities of 1901 it is hoped that they will, with good intention of assisting China's finances, suspend the payments for the period of ten years, after which period, the annual payments according to the original instalments, without any addition of interest, are to be resumed.

(2) The Chinese Government hopes that the foreign Powers, with the good intention of assisting China's finances, will agree to the immediate imposition of a surtax of 50 per cent. on the present import duty. In the meantime, the Chinese Government will revise the Customs tariff, and after revision, levy an effective 71 per cent. duty. So soon as the Chinese Government shall have finished this, the duty will be raised to an effective 124 per cent. stipulated for in the commercial treaties of 1902, 1903, 1904 with Great Britain, Japan, the United States and Portugal. The transit dues will be abolished when the duty is raised to 124 per cent.

(3) It is hoped that the provisions contained in the Protocol of 1907 and accessory documents that tend to impede the effectiveness of precautionary measures of the Chinese Government vis-a-vis the Germans, e.g., those respecting the inability of the Chinese troops to be stationed within the radius of 30 li of Tientsin and the presence of foreign troops in the Legations and along the railway, will be cancelled. The Chinese Government undertakes towards the Entente Powers the following two responsibilities only:

(1) Supply of primary materials.

(2) Assistance in respect of labour.

NOTE ENTENTE QUESTIONS.

The Allied Ministers then handed the Minister for Foreign Affairs an Aide-Memoire in which they proposed questions to the following effect:

(1) Does the rupture of diplomatic relations extend to Austria-Hungary?

(2) What is to be done with the secretaries of the Legation and German Consuls, the Financial Attache, M. Cordes, the Commercial Attache, M. Eggling, and all the German officials?

(3) What is to be done with the German Concessions? How is China going to disarm German troops?

(4) What measures will be taken in regard to German and Austrian boats lying in Chinese ports?

(5) What will be done with the German and Austrian employees in the service of China?

(6) What will be the treatment of German and Austrian civilians of military age, and commercial houses?

In a discussion which ensued Dr. Wu Tingfang intimated that the Government had not considered Austria as all, and upon being pressed for some indication of the Government's intentions with regard to this action, he stated that he would put the whole matter before the Cabinet. There was no opening of negotiations to settle the points raised, and the meeting dispersed.

On March 15 the German Concession at Hankow was taken over by the Chinese, and on the next day the Tientsin concession was similarly dealt with, the German handling over without any trouble.

CHINA'S REPLY TO THE ENTENTE.

The Government remained silent with regard to the questions put by the Allied Ministers until March 20 when Dr. Wu Tingfang made the following communication:

The representatives of the seven Allied Governments having inquired on March 14 as to the explanation given by the Chinese Government of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, the reply to the questions is set out as follows:

(1) At present the breach of diplomatic relations extends only to Germany.

(2) The secretaries of the German Legation, German Consuls, and other German officials of the German Legation and Consuls will be given passports to return to Germany, the Chinese Government permitting the German Legation and Consuls to leave behind members of their respective staffs to look after their archives and to assist the Legation and Consuls of that neutral Power which has charges of German interests. M. Cordes and M. Eggling are not on the list of German diplomatic and consular officers stationed in China.

(3) German Concessions will be controlled by Chinese police sent by the Chinese Government and the German troops will be disarmed within a specified time.

(4) German ships in Chinese ports have been taken in police charge by officers of the Ministry of the Navy.

(5) Germans in the employ of China will be dismissed or retained as the case may require.

(6) German private individuals and businesses carried on by them will be treated according to international usage.

Considering that the Entente Ministers were in no way pressing an invitation upon China to enter the war, they regarded the above reply as very unsatisfactory, especially since China demanded so much and showed so little disposition to assist. Her desire to limit her undertaking to supplying primary materials and giving assistance in respect of labour, meant nothing since both were already being obtained by the Entente in return for payment, and it was by no means necessary for China to enter into the war to enable the Entente to secure them. Consequently, the Entente Ministers had nothing further to say on the matter, and no further steps had been taken by either side up to the time when this was written (March 27).

The striking of several American steamers had, however, increased the chances of America joining in the war, and the Chinese once again began to favour association with America, preferring that, of course, to the possibility of coming under the yoke of Japan if they went in with the Entente. Those Chinese who favoured joining the Entente saw that there was something tangible to be gained, apart from a seat at the peace conference, by such a step, whereas they argued that joining with America would gain them little except peace conference representation.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

With the permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Police Reserve will hold a series of Promenade Concerts this summer in the Botanical Gardens. Making allowance for the uncertain weather, they will probably commence early in August.

EMPIRE DAY SHOOT.

In addition to the usual Teams competing, it is understood that Teams will be entered representing the Dockyard Defence Corps and a U.S.A. warship.

The following revised conditions as to the use of aperture sights are published for the information of Competitors:

(a) Aperture Sights may be used in any or all of the Practices.

(b) A Competitor using an Aperture Sight, whether at one or all of the Practices, will be penalized 5 per cent. This will be deducted from his Grand Total score.

It is further notified that the ordinary deliberate "marking" for Biley Figure Targets will be adopted at the Snap-shooting and Rapid at 200 Yards.

All Competitors will be the guests of the Police Reserve atiffin.

THE GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

A sale of enemy properties in the City of London is announced by Messrs. Baring, Quinlan, Son, and Stanley to take place at an early date.

The sale will include the premises of the London agency of the Deutsche Bank (Berlin) in George Street, Lombard Street, those of the Dresdener Bank in Old Broad Street, and those of the Disconto-Gesellschaft in Cornhill and St. Peter's Alley. There are also other premises and leasehold investments in Lombard Street and Cornhill area.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITISH RECORD VOTE OF CREDIT

SPEECH BY MR. BONAR LAW.

London, May 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing the vote of credit for £500,000,000, said that it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. The expenditure recently had exceeded the estimate. The average daily expenditure is at present £7,450,000, of which £2,000,000 went to the Allies and the Dominions, exceeding the Budget estimate of such advances by £1,000,000 daily, but he hoped that the Budget estimate would still be realistic, owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

Referring to the British Mission to the United States, Mr. Bonar Law paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice of Mr. Balfour in undertaking the Mission. No service in Mr. Balfour's public life, said Mr. Bonar Law, had been greater to the State than that rendered by him in connection with the Mission. (Loud cheers.)

Dealing with the Mesopotamia success, Mr. Bonar Law said that no small part of the credit was due to the work of the General Staff at home, which had made the arrangements. Part of the credit was also due to the splendid courage and ardour of the troops (cheers) but much credit was due to General Sir Stanley Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order. (Cheers.) Referring to the operations on the West Front, he said that it was inevitable that the progress should be slow. He pointed out that one of the most encouraging features of the battle, however, was the almost hysterical German communications about imaginary victories in order to keep up the courage of the German people. Mr. Bonar Law added that the extent of the German failure was illustrated by figures he had quoted.

MR. BALFOUR ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Mr. Balfour and the other members of the Mission were received in the Senate in a most enthusiastic manner.

Mr. Balfour, in his speech, said that Germany had blundered in thinking that Great Britain and America were afraid to fight. He said: "My confidence in the issue has redoubled since you have thrown in your lot. I do not believe that Germany will win by submarines. The war will not be settled by sinking neutral ships and drowning women and children; it will be settled by hard fighting, and I have no doubt that success will crown our efforts and posterity will regard the union of America, Great Britain and France, as making a new epoch in civilisation."

THE AMERICAN "LIBERTY LOAN."

New York, May 8. The Steel Corporation has subscribed \$5,000,000 to the "Liberty Loan."

THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

London, May 9. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that since January 1, fifteen British ships had been reported overdue in connection with which there was no information. He said that the Admiralty is taking all possible steps to accelerate the entry of food ships into ports. The Admiralty's resources, said Mr. Macnamara, did not permit of providing individual escort to every ship, but everything possible was done and is being done, to safeguard merchantmen. The arrangements made could not be discussed publicly without giving the enemy the most valuable information. There was no reason to believe that the submarines learned the routes laid down for British merchantmen.

"We now know that the Army has had to discharge 100,000 men, physically unfit, owing to their having been taken when in a low state of health," said Mr. Macnamara, M.P., at the House of Commons Appeal Tribunal. "I am quite sure that another 100,000 will have to be discharged. We are going to pay very close attention to the matter, in order to safeguard not only the unnecessary breaking up of homes, but also the national finances."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

London, May 8. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There were heavy counter-attacks early this morning in the neighbourhood of Fresnoy. The first secured a foothold in one of our trenches north-eastward of the village, but the ground was shortly afterwards recovered. Two fresh German Divisions delivered an attack in force eastward of Fresnoy. They were repulsed on the right with heavy casualties and our positions were successfully maintained. On the other hand, after a fierce resistance on the left, we were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy Village and the Wood."

Seven of our aeroplanes on Monday brought down seven observation balloons in flames. Six German aeroplanes were brought down in air fighting. Two others were shot down by gun-fire, and seven were driven down, being uncontrollable. Eight of ours are missing.

A DARING RAID.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that yesterday evening the Scottish carried out a daring raid into the heart of Bullecourt, imprisoning 30, mostly of the 20th Division, showing that two Divisions of German Guards, previously opposite Bullecourt, have been cut up and withdrawn.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY INFANTRY INACTIVE.

London, May 8. A French communiqué says: "The enemy infantry have been inactive north-east of Soissons and Chemin-des-Dames, but the artillery, which ours violently countered, bombarded in the Cerny-Surteuse and Cerny sectors. There have been grenade skirmishes east of Vauxaillon, and elsewhere there was cannonading."

Twenty-five German aeroplanes were indisputably destroyed in air fighting between the 1st and 7th, besides 51 which were crippled and fell in the German lines.

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

London, May 8. A Russian communiqué says that apart from an intense enemy bombardment on the region of Sventy, the operations on the western front have consisted of the "tactical" pushing and pulling of the enemy in different sectors attempted to approach our trenches, showing white flags, but the artillery dispersed them.

An enemy attack in the Oltor Valley, in Roumania, was repulsed.

Our advance guards crossed the Dila, north-west of Khanikin, (Mesopotamia) but Turkish counter-attacks compelled them to return.

AMERICA'S WAR MEASURES.

£200,000,000 FOR SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Congress will be asked to appropriate £200,000,000 to build America merchantmen to overcome submarineism.

The Shipping Board is proposing to the Government the taking over of all steel mills and the cancellation of private contracts.

The Board estimates that from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed in two years.

THE MISSION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Mr. Balfour, Rear-Admiral de Chair, and Brigadier General Bridges, were received in the Senate, and accorded a great ovation. They subsequently went to luncheon with the Vice-President.

NO RADICAL CHANGE IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

London, May 7. Later telegrams from Berlin confirm that no radical change in the Constitution has been adopted. The Radical and Socialist newspapers continue to urge that the Reichstag should have power to dismiss the Chancellor. There is disposition here to believe, however, that the Constitution debates in the Reichstag and possibly even the comment thereon, was largely officially stage-managed, the object being, by giving little and talking a lot, to keep the workers quiet and to impress Petrograd.

A MISLEADING REPORT.

London, May 8. This evening's papers report that the Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Buchanan, Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is returning to England.

Reuter is informed that there is not a word of truth in this report.

Mrs. Pankhurst has repudiated another of her daughters. She has called out to Australia to Mr. Hughes: "Ashamed of Adelaide and repudiate her; wish you all success."

Mrs. Adelaide Pankhurst had been taking part in an anti-conscription and anti-Hughes campaign in Australia.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGE ROUND.

There was again a very large attendance at the Cricket Club Ground yesterday evening to witness the Challenge Round in the Hongkong Tennis Championship.

Amongst those present were H. E. The Governor and Lady May, H. E. Major General Ventris and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. The sun was somewhat powerful during the first part of the match but otherwise the conditions were as good as could be desired.

Mr. Green proved himself to be by far the better player. He never really had to put himself out and Mr. Nisbet never got an opportunity to make use of his strength, which lies in his tactical game. He made some brilliant rallies, as in the last set, when he brought the score from 4-1 in favour of Mr. Green to 3-4, but he also contrived to display a tendency to drive into the net, losing many points. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Green found no difficulty in returning, with interest, Mr. Nisbet's best drives.

Mr. Nisbet's tactical brilliancy gives the impression that he could do great things against any high class player, but when he is seen up against an opponent of Mr. Green's calibre it is at once discernible where the difference lies.

Judging from Mr. Nisbet's play against his opponents during the tournament, one was inclined to dishearten Mr. Green. The two players must be seen together and the gap is easily to be discerned.

In the last set Mr. Green scored two love games. He started off with loose play and practically gave the first game to Mr. Nisbet. After that, he began to force the play which he continued right through. His powerful backhand strokes were a continual source of discomfort to his opponent. Once or twice Mr. Nisbet attempted to make use of his tactical strength by working slowly up to the net and then seizing the opportunity to place the ball, but in this instance, unlike Mr. Nisbet's tactics proved to his disadvantage. The first set went to Mr. Green by 6-2, and the second by 6-3.

In the last set Mr. Nisbet put a sporting and he said, masterly defence, but with a trifle more energy Mr. Green proved his title to the Championship by winning the set by 6-4 and the match by 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. Mr. Nisbet is an exceptionally fine player, but Mr. Green borders on perfection. For as indeed, was shown in his recent game with Mr. Shimizu when he only lost the match by his inability to keep the pace. But then, his opponent on that occasion was a man who is able to devote himself entirely to the game.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The K.C.C. team to represent Kowloon Cricket Club in the match on Saturday in Division 11 K.C.C. (b) v. Craighower, on the latter's ground, will be C. W. Jeffries and R. Anderson; C. Stapleton and J. Balston; J. W. Christian and R. H. Jewsbury.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OF JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Showing a total of 18,078 persons of various nationalities who were admitted into the Philippines during the year 1916, the annual report of the Insular Collector of Customs for the past year reveals the fact that there were more foreign immigrants admitted into the Philippine Islands during the past year than there were during 1915, and that the figures for departures for 1916 were much lower than those of 1915.

Japanese immigration increased considerably, while that of the Chinese was slightly reduced. The total number of Japanese admitted during 1916 was 1,674, of whom 1,374 were immigrant aliens and 300 were returning residents. 771 Japanese departed last year, making excess of arrivals over departures of 893 persons.

Of the total number of persons admitted last year, 4,841 were immigrant aliens, 4,030 being males and 811 females. There were admitted 3,071 of the citizens of the United States and 3,361 departed. Citizens of the Philippines returned were 2,860 and 4,005 departed. The number of Chinese admitted was 8,738. 460 Spaniards came in, of whom 282 were immigrant aliens and 308 returning residents, and 508 Spanish departed.

FIGHT ON AN ENGINE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

An extraordinary affair occurred recently at Seremban station (Malaya). The 8.0 o'clock train for Port Dickson had just left the platform, and had proceeded some fifty yards, when it was pulled up, and passengers looking out saw a man lying on the permanent way alongside the train bleeding freely from a nasty wound on the top of the head.

The man proved to be the driver of the train, who declared that the fireman had struck him with a hammer and knocked him off the engine, though it is not quite clear whether he was knocked off or jumped off. The guard of the train, seeing him fall from the engine to the line, applied the hand-brake at once and thus pulled up the train, when the fireman, who was still on the engine, was also to be bleeding from a wound in the head.

It would appear that there had been bad feeling between the men previously, and that they chose the moment when the train had actually started on the journey to settle their differences with hammer. Both men were placed under arrest and a fresh driver and fireman called out to take the train on.

THE STRAITS WAR LOAN.

The Singapore Free Press of April 28th has the following leading article:—

A good many people out here were interested in the great Victory War Loan of Great Britain, which realised nearly 14 thousand million sterling, one of the great features being the large number of smaller subscribers, so that it really became an investment fund for savings. There was not much chance of our investing in that Loan, except to the fortunate few who had funds at home ready for investment, and on a large enough scale to justify a bank transaction. It is therefore the more pleasurable to note the steady increase in subscriptions to the Straits Settlements 6 per cent War Loan, which up to date has reached \$17,833,600, and has been remitted to His Majesty's Paymaster General the sum of \$2,094,000. Two millions is but a flea-bite compared with the thousand million. But when one considers the average amount of wealth per individual in the Straits and that in wealthy Britain, there is no need for the Straits to be ashamed. Figures which have been courteously placed at our disposal are very interesting. As to the place of subscription, Singapore has put in 12½ millions, Penang rather more than 1½ millions, Kuala Lumpur more than 1½ millions, and little Malacca \$353,200. The Chinese Banks put in \$708,000 and apart from this Chinese have put in \$846,000. Indian subscriptions amount to \$39,600. We think the names ought to be published of the largest subscribers, who are as follows:—

WAR LOAN SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

War Loan Invest Trust of:—
Malaya 1,308,000
China and Japan War Sav. Ass. 916,300
Hongkong and South China 292,000
W. S. A. 44,800
Canton War Loan Invest. Ass. 49,000
Philippine W. S. A.

BANKS.

Netherlands Trading Society 500,000
do (On account of clients) 71,000
Netherlands India Combi Bank 257,000
Java Bank 105,000
Ho Hong Bank 300,000
Sze Hai Tong Bank 200,000
Chinese Commercial Bank 200,000

MUNICIPALITIES.

Singapore 304,080
Penang 120,000
Singapore Harbour Board 900,000
Straits Steamship Company 800,000
Planters' Loan Board 254,000
United Engineers 200,000
Eastern United Assurance Corp. 155,000
Sarawak and Singapore Steamship Company 100,000
Sarawak Farms Syndicate 100,000
Malakoff Rubber Estates 75,000
Employees of Straits Trading Co. 70,900
Council of King Edward VII Medical School 50,000
Pulau Bulang Rubber & Produce Co. 50,000
Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. 50,000
Rahman Hydraulic Tin, Limited 50,000

It is intended to keep the loan open until November 14th, unless the thirty millions have been previously subscribed. At first subscriptions came in slowly and there were glum faces. Recent progress, as money has been available, has been rapid, and we hope for the sake of the patriotic reputation of those who are doing well out of the Colony, that the limit will soon be reached.

Comparisons may be odious, but they may also be stimulative. The Straits has subscribed to its own Loan two million pounds. It subscribed the greater part of the F.M.S. Loan of two million pounds. "What has Ceylon done? Not much, if we may judge of the terms of a leading article in a recent Times of Ceylon. What has Hongkong done? Sent down a fair amount of money from the War Savings Association, patriotically carried on by the Union Assurance of Canton, to our Loan. What has the vast and wealthy India done? Up to April 14th eight million pounds. The Indian Government came late into the field and the amount will assuredly rise. Bombay has put up £3½ millions sterling; Madras £200,000; Burma £300,000. So that we can go ahead with our loan and make up our thirty million dollars in the knowledge that we have a good start in the race to help the Empire. And Singapore especially, we are proud to say.

The writer of the foregoing article is evidently unaware or has forgotten that Hongkong has a War Loan of its own amounting to \$3,000,000. Besides this the Colony's contributions to British War Loans down to October 1916—when H.E. the Governor gave an account of the Colony's contributions—amounted to \$2,000,000. That sum has been enormously increased since.—Ed. C.M.]

THE PLAN.

"We evacuated our positions and retired according to plan."—German Official Report.

"We left Beauparc, we left Peronne Without a single man."—German Official Report.

"We sometimes paused, we sometimes crawled."—German Official Report.

"We sometimes even ran. For heroes must all scruples sink To carry out their Plan."—German Official Report.

"But where we'll go and shelter find (As those who would and can) Is not so clear—indeed, we fear It's not within the Plan."—German Official Report.

MAX FINELO.

The Hague, March 28th.—Reports from the front state that 4,000 German deserters have arrived in Holland searching for food. They have been interned at Zwolle.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

PATRIOTIC BONFIRES.

London, March 28th.—A movement is being promoted for the burning of war loan bonds in memory of the dead soldiers to relieve the burden of taxation. Donors of bonds for the purpose will be granted illuminated certificates, acknowledging their patriotism.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

London, March 28.—Owing to improvements in the methods of British manufacture, the price of antipyrin, aspirin, and several other drugs have been reduced enormously.

SHORTAGE OF PETROL.

London, March 28.—In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Hylton (one of the Lords in Waiting) said that petrol supply was so short that no further lots would be available for private users when the licenses expired next month.

MINING OF A CUNARDER.

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons yesterday Dr. T. J. Macnamara (Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty) in reply to a question by Mr. L. Ginnell (Nationalist, Westmeath) as to whether a Cunarder had been mined recently, said that it was not in the public interest to give such information.

A BABY WEEK.

London, March 28th.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is president of the national committee which is organising a baby week commencing on July 1st. Similar weeks have been held in Paris, Copenhagen, and big cities of the United States, and have been instrumental in saving the lives of many infants. The British committee is arranging for special sermons in the churches, cinematograph picture houses, and a children's exhibition. A conference of health associations will be held in the Guildhall in connection with the matter.

MESOPOTAMIA DAY.

London, April 13th.—To-day is Mesopotamia day in London and many provincial cities and towns, and medals and other emblems are being sold everywhere on behalf of the Mesopotamia Campaign Fund. General Sir Stanley Maude has telegraphed to his daughter, Stella, who is honorary organiser of the celebration:—"Best wishes for the success of the day. The gifts so kindly provided by the Comforts Fund are most gratefully appreciated by the gallant soldiers who have fought and are fighting so splendidly."

ENEMY PRINCES AND THEIR TITLES.

LORDS DEPRIVE THEM OF BRITISH HONOURS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S OBJECTION. A highly interesting debate took place in the House of Lords recently on the Bill to deprive enemy princes of their British titles and, at the close of the proceedings, Lord Courtney of Penwith, having withdrawn an amendment that it be read this day six months, the second reading was passed and the measure was referred to a Select Committee.

The Lord Chancellor, who moved the second reading, said the real question was this: Was it proper that British titles and dignities should be enjoyed here by those who had sided with our enemies? Persons who had been invested with the Order of the Garter had been deprived by the Sovereign of those dignities, but in the case of peerages there must be an Act of Parliament to put an end to such a situation.

The Lord Chancellor argued that this was not the time to deal with such a question. The princes, with whose case this legislation was intended to deal, had not so far as he knew, taken a national part in the life of Germany since that country had been at war with us, and there was no evidence at all that they had borne arms against us.

THREE PRINCES CONCERNED. The Marquis of Lansdowne reminded the House that there were technical, as well as political, aspects of this subject, and thought the measure required a great deal more consideration than it had yet received. The scope of the Bill was small. It was meant to apply to three persons only—to the Duke of Albany, the grandson of Queen Victoria; to the Duke of Cumberland, the great-grandson of George III.; and to Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and whose respected parents lived in this country, and whose brother lost his life in the South African War.

It was absurd to say that those princes could be regarded as traitors, because the fact that they had become domiciled in an enemy country disposed of any question of treachery. What else could those princes have done but what they had done? Anyone of their worldships would have done the same if they had found themselves in the same position. (Heard heard.)

It was said that it would deprive those princes of their British peerages. He could not by any effort of imagination conceive of any of those illustrious dukes, and particularly at the present time, desisting to come to their lordships' house and vote on some such question, as whether women should be allowed to practise as solicitors. (Laughter.)

The real object of this legislation—and he did not suggest that it was improper—was to satisfy public opinion out of doors. It was a trivial thing to deprive these noblemen of their British Orders. He did not suppose Lord Middleton was his Order of the Red Eagle in London, and it would be greatly amusing to that noble Lord if the German Emperor were to come to their lordships' house and vote on some such question, as whether women should be allowed to practise as solicitors. (Laughter.)

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AN OLD PLEA. Earl Curzon admitted that the Bill had little to do with the progress of the war, but the Government felt in duty bound to introduce this measure in view of the explicit pledge given by the late Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

Lord Balfour said that when the late Government decided to introduce such legislation it was because they were advised that those princes were traitors, but the House was now informed that they were not traitors within the law. Lord Curzon said a German Order had been conferred on him in circumstances in which he could not refuse it, but he would be glad to be relieved of it. Lord Middleton said he had asked to be relieved of his German Order.

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HONGKONG.

THE EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM IN SHANGHAI.

ONE-SEVEN INCHES ROUND.

When we had it last week in a Chinese telegram that hailstones, 7 or 8 inches in circumference fell in Shanghai we concluded that a telegraphic error must have been made and that probably 3½ of an inch was meant. "When in doubt, leave it out," is a rule in most newspaper offices, and we accordingly left out the statement. But it proves to have been perfectly true. The N.C. Daily News of the 11th inst. quotes the word of a Judge of the Supreme Court for it. It says:—

A great deal of damage was done by the hailstones to glass roofing in all parts of the Settlement and French Concession, and some idea of their size may be gathered from the fact that, although beginning to melt, 14 were found to weigh one pound in one district; elsewhere two were picked up of a weight of one ounce each and one of 4½ inches in circumference; Mr. Skinner, Turner, gathered one which was seven inches in circumference and shaped like a curling stone, and two or three that were at least six inches in circumference and quite round; while a reference from Suwei is to the effect that hailstones which fell there were like small lemons.

For a time the streets were almost as white as though snow were falling and brilliantly illuminated by vivid flashes of lightning. Then followed a drenching downpour of rain, but by nine o'clock the pavements were comparatively dry.

TWO IRISH PARLIAMENTS.

MR. MONTAGU'S SUGGESTION FOR A SETTLEMENT.

In a speech at Cambridge recently Mr. E. S. Montagu threw out an interesting suggestion for the solution of the Irish problem.

We had, he said, to find a Parliament for Nationalist Ireland, excluding Ulster, Ireland, and maintain the unity of the country. He saw no sort of solution except to have two Parliaments, one Protestant, and one for the rest of Ireland. Let each Parliament have the right by resolution to unite with the other. Parliament at any moment it desired to, and let equal numbers of representatives from each meet together once, twice, or three times a year, to discuss all outstanding questions which affected the whole of Ireland, and thus teach the two sections of the community to work in unity together.

If the Commission, which Mr. Asquith suggested, was appointed, the whole subject to it that there was some sense in the discussion on some such time.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 12 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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WOMEN IN NATIONAL SERVICE.

GREAT LONDON MEETING.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO WORKERS.

The presence of the Queen at a great women's meeting at the Albert Hall recently, notwithstanding the recent bereavement in the Royal Family and the fact that Her Majesty makes it a rule never to attend public meetings, was a recognition of the national importance of the occasion.

In the Royal box, in addition to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and the Ladies in Waiting, there were as the Queen's guests Lady Hagg, wife of Sir Douglas Hagg, Lady Robertson, the wives of the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, Mrs. Massey, wife of the Premier of New Zealand, Adeline Duchess of Bedford, and Mrs. Creighton. In the boxes on either side were the matrons-in-chief and representatives of the military and naval nursing services in their distinctive uniforms, and in a box close by were the representatives of the National Federation of Women Workers—a body with many thousands of munition workers among its members—these three groups representing the first women to render national service to the country at the outbreak of war.

As the proceedings were being opened a woman in the gallery shouted, "I am here on behalf of the Women's Suffrage Federation to express our strong opposition to National Service because we know it means industrial compulsion." The meeting showed its disapproval of the interruption by hissing, but this did not prevent a similar protest, being made again at a later stage.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who presided, said that the meeting would be memorable in the first place because they were honoured by the presence of their beloved Queen. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to desire that he should say what pleasure it gave him to be present at such an important meeting and to convey to them Her Majesty's great appreciation of the magnificent services rendered by the women of this country since the beginning of the war. (Cheers.)

In the name of that vast assembly he desired to thank Her Majesty for the encouragement she had given them by her presence and her gracious message. (Cheers.) They deeply appreciated this mark of her ever-present interest in women's work given to them under the shadow of a great sorrow, and they assured Her Majesty that her inspiring words would find a ready and loyal echo in the heart of every woman in the land. (Cheers.)

He had the following message for the women of France: "The Association for the Voluntary Enrolment of French Women for National Service are in heart and thought and hope with their sisters in Great Britain, and desire to express to them their warmest sympathy on this great occasion. He proposed to send the following reply:—"That this great meeting of British women thank their French sisters most warmly for their inspiring message of sympathy and support, and pledge their unshakeable liberty and civilization which unites both nations in sacred bonds." (Cheers.)

Among the changes in the social fabric brought about by the war none was more remarkable than the development of women's activities. Sir E. Carson wrote to him: "I should like to be permitted to express on behalf of the Board of Admiralty our sense of deep obligation to the women who have come forward to help us in various ways at this time of national stress. Before the war women were employed in our central offices in London. We now avail ourselves of the services of nearly 2,000. In the Royal Dockyards and naval establishments at home there were about 450 women employed before the war. There are now about 7,000. In the private engineering shops before the war there were of course many women employed, but the number since the war has increased manifold. In the private shipyards before the war there were probably few if any women employed, there are now many thousands. I could not easily overstate their devotion to their work. Their physical endurance is, in my opinion, beyond the expectations even of those who rightly understand the spirit which inspires them. I shall be glad if you will allow me this opportunity of making this statement; and to say that undoubtedly we shall want many more women as the work of the Royal Dockyards and naval establishments and in the private engineering shops and shipyards proceeds." (Cheers.)

Not only had ever been felt, continued Mr. Chamberlain; that the response to any call made to women would be immediate and overwhelming. The difficulty had been rather to prevent women responding before there was any call. He wished to impress upon the meeting the fact that national service did not merely consist in putting on uniforms and forming fours. There were many methods of rendering assistance to the country of a less sensational character. He asked women to remember that men were less adaptable than they. Although women had learned to make shells, keep accounts, and drive motor-cars, men had not yet learned to become district nurses or to feed babies. If the care of children and the preservation of infant life were important before the war, they had become vital since the war had begun to play such havoc with our young manhood. His conviction was that the woman power of the nation, properly organized, could give us that strength which would enable us to run the last lap and secure for ourselves and our children an honourable and lasting peace. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain's address. Mrs. H. J. Tennant said it was enough to put before the meeting rather the

direction of the wonderful energy women had shown than to make any appeal for the increase of that energy. There had never been a shortage of national service.

At the time when an appeal had been made for women to take on the enormous task of a factory, a deplorable explosion took place, by which many lives were lost. The explosion proved not a deterrent but a spur. More women came forward than were necessary. (Cheers.) Speaking of the need of home-grown timber, he said it was hoped that women would volunteer for the class of work in connection with the felling of trees and the preparation of timber. Help would be welcome from any Overseas woman who had had experience, and she was glad to say that a few had already volunteered.

Another need, in meeting which the voluntary help of women was desired, was the need for wool. It was easy to realize what a shortage of wool would mean to our Army and Navy. They wanted wool from every house all the waste material that contained wool or cotton to be worked up afresh. They wanted the help of women's societies and individuals who would come into an organization for a house-to-house canvass and the collection of this material. Mrs. Tennant also appealed for help in carrying on such work as the care of children and girls' clubs. The care committees working under the London County Council, which had 9,000 helpers before the war, had lost nearly half of them. They wanted some of these workers to come back and they wanted fresh workers. Such work ought not to be starved.

Mr. Prothero said that agriculture had lost something like one-third of the cultivators of the soil. To help in it, they wanted women physically strong, women who had had experience of work on the land, and women who would submit to be trained for work on the land. They wanted women who would stick to the work, not only in summer (laughter), but through the winter.

The appeal was made to women of 18 years and upwards. They would go to the various section committees of women, of which there on an average had been established in every county. These committees would be instructed, except in special cases, to give the preference to women of the mature age and character of 20. (Laughter.) The women selected would be given a free outfit supplied by the Army Clothing Department and supplied to measure. (Laughter.) All their expenses connected with the work would be paid, free training would be given for from three to four weeks either in depots or on the farm. When they were trained it was hoped to pass them out for work upon the land, and during that time of their unemployment, between the terms of their engagement, they would be maintained for four weeks free. They would not be left on the land alone in isolated farms. Inspectors had been appointed who would look after their work, and in every branch there would be a woman representative of the committee to whom they could appeal in difficulty. He hoped that some of the women who took up their true vocation in life, either in the hard work. It was not a case of line-up-bonnets. (Laughter.)

Lord Derby said the meeting showed the beginning of the millennium, when the War Office lamb followed meekly in the footsteps of the agricultural lion. (Laughter.) They were there not as opponents, which some people made them out to be, but as allies. They were not competitors. He had to get men for the Army, and Mr. Prothero had to get work on the farms, and they were both in the same line. He hoped that the women of the country, who were not in the habit of making any appeal for any particular reason, would in the War Office unless he might mention the V.A. Detachments, which had done work both here and in France of which it was impossible to speak too highly. (Cheers.)

It was impossible to enumerate the various departments which the War Office had to control, and in all of which women were now doing their work. This was now under War Office control. He had been told that if we could get all the timber we required in England and France it would practically relieve us to the extent of the whole of the shipping sunk by the German submarines. The time had come when it was only by additional labour, and that women's labour, that industries in this country would be continued. In the War Office, in the growing industry, which if we were to secure victory must be the business of the Royal Flying Corps—they would require something like 6,000 women to help them. (Cheers.)

Then there was work in France, which seemed to attract an enormous number of ladies. Comparatively few were wanted at present, though the need would grow. There had been about 100 many applicants as could be employed.

He asked women who could spare the time to work in the Army and munition centers, which were of such inestimable value. But their services were not of the least use unless they would do what they would say they would do. They would have to share with men in work and privation. This country would have to meet far greater privations before the war was reached than, perhaps, anybody present had any idea of.

MISS MARKHAM'S ADVICE. Miss Violet Markham said that, although a million additional women had entered wage-earning occupations since the war, there was still a large reservoir of woman power. She drew upon it as it was not proposed to make any general appeal for women, but to appeal for women in strict relation to a definite and sustained demand; to call for them as and when required. All women who were already occupied were desired to stay in their present employment, and not to give it up until they came to them to do so. To play a game of "general post" from one form of occupation to another was not to help but to hinder. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hodges expressed the indebtedness of the meeting to the Queen for her presence. Her words called forth loud cheering, which the Queen acknowledged by bowing. He said they honoured Her Majesty because she was a mother as well as a Queen. He remembered his wife saying of the Queen that she was a mother to her children. He said that she was a mother before she was a Queen. (Cheers.) He thought that was how Royalty appealed to the people of this land. (Cheers.)

The meeting concluded with the National Anthem.

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1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

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30 days' sight ... 2/4 1/2

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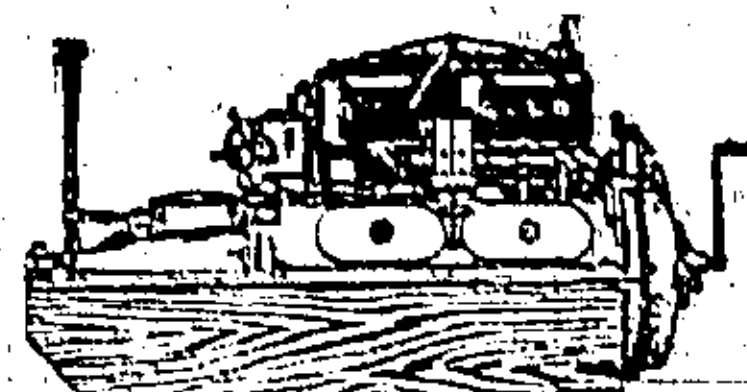
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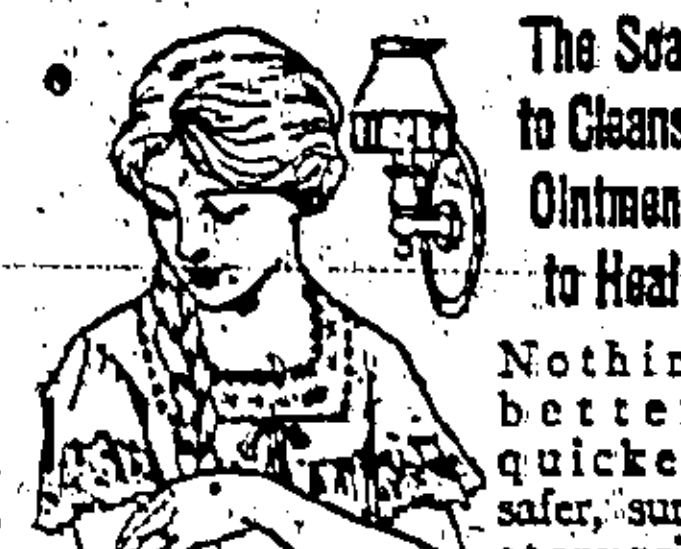
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Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Post. With 32-p. Skin Book. For sample address post-card: P. Newberry & Sons, 77, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 5 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours ... 1.50

Six hours ... 2.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 0.15 0.30

Half hour ... 0.20 0.40

One hour ... 0.30 0.60

Two hours ... 0.50 1.00

Three hours ... 0.70 1.50

Six hours ... 1.00 2.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 8 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.

Half hour ... 10 "

Hour ... 15 "

Every subsequent hour ... 10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—

single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.

return ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single ... 1.00 ... 2 hours.

return ... 1.50 ... 4 "

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single ... 1.15 ... 3 "

return ... 1.80 ... 5 "

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single ... 1.20 ... 3 "

return ... 1.80 ... 7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

IV.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Two hours ... 50 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Four hours ... 90 "

Five hours ... 1.10

Six hours ... 1.30

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 40 "

Half hour ... 80 "

One hour ... 1.20

Two hours ... 2.40

Three hours ... 3.60

Four hours ... 4.80

Five hours ... 6.00

Six hours ... 7.20

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 8.00

Between the hours of 6.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 12.20—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over Annam, Luzon and Formosa; it has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and moderately over N. China and S. Manchuria. A weak anticyclone formed over N. China yesterday and has probably moved eastward to S. Japan; the depression is situated over Tonkin.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 9.29 inches, against an average of 4.31 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 11th May.—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. and S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN MAY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of May, 1917.

Date	Ends	Begin
May 10th, 5.35 a.m.	7.03 p.m.	
" 11th, 5.34 "	7.04 "	
" 12th, 5.34 "	7.04 "	
" 13th, 5.33 "	7.05 "	
" 14th, 5.33 "	7.05 "	
" 15th, 5.32 "	7.06 "	
" 16th, 5.32 "	7.06 "	
" 17th, 5.31 "	7.07 "	
" 18th, 5.31 "	7.07 "	
" 19th, 5.30 "	7.08 "	
" 20th, 5.30 "	7.08 "	
" 21st, 5.30 "	7.08 "	
" 22nd, 5.29 "	7.09 "	
" 23rd, 5.29 "	7.10 "	
" 24th, 5.29 "	7.11 "	
" 25th, 5.29 "	7.11 "	
" 26th, 5.28 "	7.12 "	
" 27th, 5.28 "	7.12 "	
" 28th, 5.27 "	7.13 "	
" 29th, 5.27 "	7.13 "	
" 30th, 5.27 "	7.13 "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 10, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
W. Stock	8 a.	29.92	40	83	4	or	
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Yokohama	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Tokyo	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Kobe	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Nagasaki	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Kagoshima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Oshima	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Naha	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Labuan	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Rum Island	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Wenhai	6 a.	30.01	56	40	W	2	b
Hankow	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Ichang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Kiuchang	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Shanghai	5 a.	30.02	58	88	N	1	o
Guta	5 a.	30.00	68	75	N	2	b
Sharp Pk.	5 a.	29.87	68	85	S	2	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.78	73	88	N	1	o
Swatow	5 a.	29.80	73	82	N	4	b
Taipei	5 a.	29.78	70	82	N	2	b
Tainan	5 a.	29.74	73	82	N	2	b
Koshun	5 a.	29.75	73	82	N	2	b
Pescadores	5 a.	29.75	73	82	N	2	b
Canton	6 a.	29.76	75	85	N	1	o
Hongkong	6 a.	29.74	73	86	N	2	b
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.77	73	86	N	2	b
Macao	6 a.	29.73	73	86	N	2	b
Wachow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Fakhoi	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Huikow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Phu Lien	6 a.	29.72	73	96	N	4	o
Tourane	6 a.	29.71	79	82	N	2	b
C. St. James	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Appari	6 a.	29.76	75	92	N	4	o
Dagupan	6 a.	29.75	77	92	N	4	o
Manila	6 a.	29.76	77	92	N	4	o
Legaspi	6 a.	29.77	77	92	N	4	o
Tacloban	6 a.	29.81	75	85	N	2	b
Iloilo	6 a.	29.81	75	86	N	2	b
Surigao	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, May 10, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

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